The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3203. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS:—

The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.
Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892. [8

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg
ANNUAL INCOME £ 900,000 Stg

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.
JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.
NEIL MacLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornabe & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Browne & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningpo—Gustav Kultzau, Esq.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.
679—5] Standard Life Office.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER $3,000,000.00.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.
No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.
Rates of premia low.
Policies issued on all approved Forms.
For further particulars apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Hongkong.
25th May, 1892. [560

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1892. [589

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [149

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1178

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ON SATURDAY, July 30th, the LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS CUP will be shot for. Ranges—800 and 900 yards. Time, 2.45 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [40

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN SAILING CLUB.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CORINTHIAN SAILING CLUB, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, in the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, at 5.30 P.M., to consider the question of Waterline Measurement of Racing Boats.

F. LINDSAY LLOYD, R.E., Hon. Sec. H.K. C.S.C.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1892. [745

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, BANK BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 29th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1892. [711

NOTICE.

PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL PERSONS holding SCRIP in the above Company are requested to send them in at once for TRANSFER.

A Circular will be sent to each SHAREHOLDER, in reference to the re-construction of the Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1892. [557

SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOLDERS of SCRIP and unregistered TRANFERS OF SHARES in the above Company, are requested to send the same to the Undersigned at ONCE for registration, so as to facilitate the proposed RECONSTRUCTION.

By Order,
W. HUTTON POTTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1892 [674

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that a RED BALLOON-SHAPED TELEGRAPH BUOY with Beacon-Top Flagstaff is temporarily MOORED in Lat. 20.43.00 N., Long. 113 22.00 E.

WALTER JUDD, Manager in China.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1892. [717

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accomodation. Apply to

Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1892. [684

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, "GLENEALY BUILDINGS," *(Nos. 13 and 14, Wyndham Street.)*

MRS. GILLANDERS has VACANCIES for RESIDENT BOARDERS and VISITORS, also Accommodation for TABLE BOARDERS.
Hongkong, 4th July 1892 [650

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from HONGKONG my Dental Surgery will be CLOSED.

DENTON E. PETERSON, No. 9, Connaught House, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1892. [587

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Illustrated Catalogues free.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.
(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL)
HONGKONG.

ALL our PIANOS are made Specially for us with Iron Frames, Check Action, Full Trichord, Solid Cases, and are beautiful in Tone and Touch.

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR

GUINNESS'S STOUT. BASS'S PALE ALE.



NEW SHIPMENTS JUST RECEIVED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1892. 29

W. BREWER.

NEW Infantry Drill 1892.
Riding for Ladies, by Kerr.
The Apolidae, by Bernard.
The Minit's Pocket Book, by Lock.
Camping Out—Macdonnel.
Art of Acting—Fitzgerald.
Dangers of Modern Rule of Road at Sea, by Colomb.
Brassey's Naval Annual, 1892.
Numan's Real Japan.
Ajer's Social Telegraph Codes.
Ia. Duplex Telegraph do.
Practical Kennel Guide.
Dog Owner's Companion.
Chambers' Pictorial Astronomy.
New Medical Books.
New French Books.
Sweet Caporal and Straight Cut Cigarettes.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong 14th July, 1892. [612

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY, *PROPRIETOR.*
666

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

SALTER'S BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS

OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

TENNIS SHOES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1892. 6

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [508

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

AERATED WATERS,

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

TO AVOID THE LOSS OF BOTTLES

WE have decided to put our WATERS in a special size bottle bearing our name; the bottle will contain 8 oz. full, that generally used containing 10 oz.; quality will be as usual, but price will be reduced to 35 cents a dozen or 3 dozen for $1.0

AERATED CLARET 80 cents per dozen.

Just received Genuine American HAMMERLESS REVOLVERS, 32 & 38 bore, $10, $15 and $22, also CARTRIDGES to suit. WINCHESTER CARBINES at cheapest rates.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1892. [43

Notices of Firms.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

THIS Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Businesses carried on by Messrs. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES; and all amounts owing to and due by the two above mentioned concerns will be received and paid by DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

For DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD.
FRANK W. WATTS, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892 [689

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA," AS SHE NOW LIES IN VAU-MA-TI BAY.

Length 75 feet.
Beam 17 feet.
Depth of hold 7½ feet.
Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, Cylinders 20½ and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26." The Crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 2" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [926

Auctions.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER "TANNADICE."

THE Undersigned are instructed by the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th August, at 3 P.M.,

The British Steamer "TANNADICE,"

1,407 84/100 tons nett Register and 2,182 65/100 tons Gross Register, built by Messrs. WILLIAM DOXFORD & SONS, of Iron, at Sunderland, in 1881, and classed 100 A1.

Length 302 feet
Breadth 36 " 5 tenths.
Depth 23 " 6 "

Engines 250 H.P., Compound Surface Condensing Cylinders 40in. and 70in., Length of stroke 48in.

This Steamer was built for the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ld., specially for their Australian trade, where she was favourably known, and, under her present ownership, she has obtained an excellent reputation in the Coolie and Pilgrim trades from Singapore to the Coromandel Coast and Jeddah.

She is a large deadweight carrier, and has carried 2,800 tons Measurement of Tea with 560 tons of Coal in her bunkers. She steams 10 to 11 knots on a consumption of 18 to 20 tons of Cardiff Coal.

Her passenger accommodation is unusually fine, and consists of 9 Cabins for 24 1st Class Passengers, and 6 Cabins for 20 2nd Class Passengers. Her 'tween decks are specially fitted for Native Passengers, being fitted with sleeping berths, and pierced with side-lights throughout. The Steamer is licensed to carry 730 passengers on long voyages. Has three decks, upper deck of teak, 'tween deck of iron and part orlop deck of teak, the last having accommodation for 150 Bullocks. Has four hatches and four steam winches and two side ports, and can carry 450 tons water ballast in double bottom.

She was docked in Singapore in February last, when she received extensive alterations and repairs. She can be inspected in Singapore on her return from Jeddah early in August, and will be sold with all her furniture, tackle and stores, subject to the Conditions of Sale, which can be obtained from

McALISTER & Co., Auctioneers,
No. 1, Battery Road,
Singapore, 11th July, 1892. [732

Note.—CONDITIONS OF SALE may be seen at any time at the Office of this paper.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [661

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892 [747

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "CAMELOT," Captain Thomas, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1892. [740

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "ELEKTRA," Captain Mariani, will be despatched as above on the 26th instant, at 1 P.M.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1892. [675

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "ANGERS," Captain Pinkham, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1892. [749

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship "JOHN McLEOD," Henderson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July 1892. [748

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH," FROM MIDDLESBRO, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1892. [735

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1892. [2

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE A CARGO OF AKAIKI COAL.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c., Apply to
KING WO CHEONG, No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1892. [731

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

&c., &c., &c.

WE have the pleasure to announce that this Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Businesses hitherto carried on here and elsewhere by Messrs. DAKIN BROS, OF CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

The support hitherto given to the late Firms will, we trust, be continued to us.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892. [30

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

AERATED WATERS.

GINGERADE.
GINGER ALE.
LEMONADE.
LEMON SQUASH.
LITHIA WATER.
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.
POTASH WATER.
RASPBERRYADE.
SARSAPARILLA.
SELTZER WATER.
SODA WATER.
TONIC WATER.

IN the Manufacture of these Waters the purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised throughout. The water used is subjected to a perfect system of filtration, daily examinations and periodically to searching chemical analyses; so that absolute purity and safety are guaranteed.

FOR COAST PORTS.

Waters are packed and placed on board at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when returned in good order.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

FRUIT CORDIALS:—Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime, Damson, Black Currant, Red Currant, Pine Apple, Orleans Plum, Morella Cherry and Gooseberry.

FRUIT SYRUPS:—Lemon, Lime Juice, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

Prepared from genuine fruit juices imported by ourselves, they contain the full flavour of the sound ripe fruit; mixed with plain or Aerated Water, they make delightful summer drinks.

Agents for
MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE & CORDIAL.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Champagnes, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Rum and Liqueurs.

A large selection of choice old brands.
Full particulars and prices on application.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

A complete stock of all the best and most popular brands.

VIN DE QUINQUINA.

A medicinal wine *AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE* containing the valuable properties of Cinchona Bark combined with a choice brand of Red Wine.

Its powerful antifebrile qualities tend to ward off attacks of Malarial fever and to all convalescents it acts as a quick restorative and appetizer.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1807 f4

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

THE LIKIN QUESTION IN CANTON.

WE published a fortnight ago a large mass of correspondence and reports of interviews between Mr. ALFRED W. DYER of Canton and Mr. J. WATTERS, Her Majesty's Acting Consul General, regarding the seizure by the *likin* authorities of certain goods said to belong to the former. We had hopes that the subject of *likin*, which is becoming so serious a matter both to natives and Europeans, would have been taken up and dealt with by those concerned so actively that a general basis of a settlement of this vexed question might be arrived at. Nothing seems to have been done, however. We shall take upon ourselves the task of expressing our views on Mr. DYER's claim as it was presented, and in doing so draw our conclusions solely from the printed matter as it appeared in this journal. The subject of the claim is a very simple one. Mr. DYER sold to a Chinese merchant for cash on delivery 18 cases of kerosine oil and 6 tins of matches, which were stored in his godown. The buyer sent a cargo-boat for his purchase and obtained delivery of the goods, but as the money had not been paid Mr. DYER instructed his servant to accompany the cargo to its destination and obtain payment. When the cargo-boat reached the landing place, however, and while waiting for coolies to transfer the goods to the buyer's premises, the whole was seized by the *likin* authorities and Mr. DYER's servant sent to prison and there badly treated, the charge against him being that he had attempted to evade *likin* and that the cargo actually belonged to himself instead of to a Foreigner. The goods have since been confiscated and Mr. DYER's servant is still confined in prison. That appears to be the truth of the matter, cleared of all the mists of exaggeration and misrepresentation. We consider that Mr. DYER put his claim to have his servant released and his goods returned before Mr. WATTERS in a very straight-forward way and the matter should have been settled at once one way or the other, without entering into such unnecessary and not altogether creditable argument, both verbally and in correspondence. By proving the importation of similar goods at the Custom house and the payment of certain sums representing their value to kerosene oil and match dealers in Hongkong, Mr. DYER had established his ownership, and the doubts raised by the *likin* people cannot be seriously entertained. The only questions remaining to be settled were whether the buyer handed over the money before delivery was given from the godown, and who was the actual owner at the time of seizure. Looking over the arguments, we cannot but conclude that Mr. DYER's statement is correct, that he has not been paid for the goods and that they were his property when seized by the *likin* authorities. Had Mr. WATTERS asked the most natural question to our mind "Why did you not insist upon payment when you gave delivery from the godown?"—the answer to that would have decided the whole question, for if smuggling was intended, that query would have forced a confession. If payment had been made when the goods were delivered into the cargo-boat Mr. DYER's interest would have ended and the matter of paying *likin* or evading it would have been entirely at the option and risk of the buyer. Although Europeans are not bound to pay *likin*, which is a native tax, yet as soon as the Europeans' goods are sold and pass into the hands of Chinese, they are liable to it. It is therefore important to be very careful about the exact moment and manner in which goods change hands. Mr. DYER doubtless thought he was entitled to send his goods into the Chinese city and deliver them at the house of a purchaser and get his money in return; but he should have known that by doing so he was clearly helping the Chinese buyer to escape the native tax. *Likin* on goods arriving in Canton is due before the cargo is landed, all cargo boats are bound to report at the *likin* station and pay the tax before any attempt is made to carry the goods on shore, otherwise those in charge of them are liable to be arrested and punished in addition to the goods being confiscated, on the charge of evading *likin*. The boat containing Mr. DYER's goods being an ordinary native craft was treated in this way, the *likin* officials no doubt thinking the cargo was Chinese owned. It is always considered that after cargo is sold retail it has paid all the duties; under the plea of the goods (in Mr. DYER's case) being foreign owned both the purchaser and Mr. DYER's servant (LEE WING KAI) leagued together to get the goods landed and so escape the payment of *likin*. Had the authorities known that these goods were foreign owned they would doubtless have waited until they were landed and Mr. DYER's servant had left, and then demanded the tax. The sufferer in this affair however is Mr. DYER himself, and it is his claim to have his goods returned through the Consulate-General with which we have to deal. We consider Mr. WATTERS did not do his duty in refusing to at once take up the case, by first hearing what Mr. DYER had to say and then promptly enquiring of the officials their side of the question. The result would have been that the buyer would have been found, and the cargo would have been returned to him. Mr. DYER would have received his purchase money and the officials could have enforced the *likin* and thus lost nothing. Instead of this, the Viceroy replies to Mr. WATTERS with one foolish lie after another, all as soon refuted as made, though they seem quite sufficient for Mr. WATTERS to believe, and he withdraws from the case and Mr. DYER has to suffer.

Had Mr. WATTERS been able to recover the loss of purchase money we think it was all under the circumstances he could expect, as we do not hold Mr. DYER altogether blameless. Ignorance may be pleaded on his behalf but at the same time it was his duty to find out the proper way of dealing in regard to the goods he was selling, and he was so careless that he must blame himself chiefly. An explanation of this by Mr. WATTERS and a warning not to do it again would in our opinion have met the case.

THE SHARE BILL.

"CONCEIVED in sin and brought forth in iniquity," this bill has now had an existence of some ten months. Fathered by malignity, assisted at its birth by malevolence, sponsored by personal hatred, and designed for purposes of fraud, it was launched into life by an absolutely indifferent and careless body of officials. Forced upon an unwilling community by that community's own paid servants; forced in the face of the representations of the Chamber of Commerce, whose collective wisdom on a business subject should have carried weight but did not; forced although Lord KNUTSFORD fairly intimated that he was not keen upon it, by writing that if the Unofficial Members all wanted the bill made into law it might be done. The Unofficials did not want it—*one* Unofficial did and so it became law.

All laws are or ought to be meant for the general benefit, but having our doubts as to this one we have carefully watched its operation, waiting for the beneficent and beneficial effects that were to be wrought by this moral and commercial Saviour. The waiting has been in vain—very much so. Instead of help and improvement we have witnessed hurt and disappointment. We have had passing before us a panorama where misery has taken the place of happiness; where plenty has been driven away by poverty; where comfort has disappeared and has been replaced by hard and stringent curtailments in every domestic department; where the *res angustæ domi* now preside in place of hospitality; where houses once full are empty, and give no window light at night; where men able, willing, and keen to work have turned perforce from labourers to loafers. All these pictures and many worse have passed in front of us during the last ten months, and to our mind "the Share Bill" has largely if not altogether contributed. Our reasons for this belief we have neither time nor space to detail to-day, but we promise that at an early date they will be put before our readers, and will we think fully satisfy them of the correctness of our judgment. If retribution to evil doers be any satisfaction to sufferers generally it must be pleasing to know that in the matter of this Bill "the engineer was hoist with his own petard." So mote it be!

The term of probation appointed by Lord KNUTSFORD is now nearly expired and we shall be surprised indeed if those members of the community who are most directly interested in this bill do not take such steps as are in their power to have it obliterated from our statute book.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, July 11th.

Two-thirds of St. John's, Newfoundland, have been burned to the ground. Thousands of persons are homeless. The loss is estimated at four millions sterling.

LIQUIDATION OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

21st July.

The liquidators of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, state that the claims of its creditors are likely to amount to £4,500,000 and that the utmost they are likely to receive is fifteen shillings in the pound.

THE ELECTIONS.

Reuter has forgotten all about them.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"AN OLD SPORTSMAN'S" report of the Gymkhana is unavoidably held over.

CHINESE letters from Peking of 26th July represent a violent epidemic as raging at the capital. It is probably ordinary cholera.

THREE boatmen were fined $15 each by Mr. Hastings at the Police Court to-day for transhipping kerosene off West Point slaughter house.

AT the Magistracy to-day a big gambling-house case produced one fine of $200 with the alternative of six months imprisonment, one $25, and three $2.

THE Straits Insurance Company is not going to reduce its capital, says the *Straits Times*, and the idea, indeed, should never have been entertained.

AT the Magistracy to-day a Chinaman was committed to the Sessions for having in his possession a bundle of forged Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

QUITE intense interest is felt in the sequel to Mr. Melbye's "Vanishing Act," whereby a number of prominent citizens, including the Hon. E. R. Belilios, are made liable to the Bank of China for about $180,000. We sympathise.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

FOR stealing from the Royal Artillery Mess 2 pounds of cooked meat a China boy was sent to gaol for three days at the Magistracy to-day. He pleaded that he had permission to take it, as "perks." His misfortune was that he was not in the P.W.D.

THE British steamer *Camelot*, 1,864 tons, Capt. Thomas, arrived last night. This is the vessel which was in collision with the *Diamond*, and not the *Camelot* which arrived on the 12th inst. and which is not a steamer at all. Both vessels came here from Singapore.

SAYS a Singapore contemporary:—The *China Mail* (Hongkong) speaks of Sir Edward O'Malley as having resigned the Chief-Justiceship of the Straits. We in the Straits have no knowledge of that.—Well, that is just why the *China Mail* said it; because it was not true.

THE Dutch iron screw steamer *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden* with all her gear and appurtenances was put up for auction sale by Messrs. Powell and Company at Singapore on the 14th inst. The steamer, which is capable of carrying 2,500 piculs dead-weight, was not sold.

AT the Magistracy to-day before Mr. Hastings a Chinaman was fined $10 for stealing a cat. If that coolie will come round to this office, we know somebody who will give him more than that sum to go on stealing cats, provided he steals them with a brick or a nugget of dynamite; and if he can also steal a few pianos, or the elephants that pound on them all day and all night, the reward will be increased and all law costs paid.

IN reference to the charge of theft brought by Mr. Rose yesterday against his boy, who said he had removed about $50 worth of his master's property as security for $8 wages, it is now said that the prisoner (who was acquitted of this charge by Mr. Wodehouse) has already served six months for a theft from the wife of Mr. McDonald, late of the police; and that the lukong whose duty it was to produce this record has been fined $1 for not doing so.

H.E. the Governor tells us, as will be seen in the report of the Chinese College of Medicine prize distribution, that whenever a colony is in a hopeless state of commercial depression, the Secretary of State sends him to govern it, and he always puts everything right. This is good news for Hongkong,—the best we have had for years. But he forgot one thing. Has he ever tackled a place like this, with such a crowd of hopelessly idiotic officials?

A DELI correspondent, a Mr. Deen, complains that the Dutch Consul at Hongkong does not know the Dutch language and therefore cannot translate documents or attest their correctness. He advocates the appointment of a vice-consul who knows the language of the country.

THE performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot" by the Stanley Opera Company at the City Hall Theatre last night was fairly well attended, considering that there was an exceedingly popular entertainment going on in somewhat unkind opposition. The characters were represented as they were last week, and on the whole the success of the show was equally satisfactory. To-night the gorgeous burlesque "Sleeping Beauty" will be put on the stage and may be relied on to prove another tremendous triumph for "The Awfuls."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pinang Gazette* regarding the Pahang rebellion, dated Tapa, 13th July, says:—A report brought in by Malays, who have come direct from Pahang, states that ten days ago Mr. Clifford arrived at Talang, *en route* to see the Toh Rajah of Jelai, but was unable to proceed further and returned to Kuala Lipis. The attitude of the Jélai Malays is stated to be very uncertain. They are following a waiting policy and are refusing all assistance to the Government. They are more likely to join the rebels. The Toh Rajah's illness is thought to be feigned. The only real supporters of the Government remaining amongst the chiefs are declared to be Tungku Mahmoud, the Regent, the Rajah Muda and the Orang Kaya Lipis. The situation is regarded as serious.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Vagabond	steamer, from	Albany.	
Camelot	"	"	Singapore.
Fushun	"	"	Shanghai.
Mathilde	"	"	Wuhu.
Tsinan	"	"	Nagasaki.
Carl Friedrich	(ship)	"	New York

Aggregating 8,850 tons, register.

Outward.

Alwine	steamer, for	Holhow.	
Charters Towers	"	"	Kutchinotsu.
Verona	"	"	Nagasaki.
Namoa	"	"	Swatow.
Toonan	"	"	Shanghai.
Teheran	"	"	Singapore.
Sikh	"	"	Shanghai.

Aggregating 9,389 tons, register.

SAYS the *Straits Independent*:—Our friends of the 58th Regiment, the gallant old "Steelbacks," being ordered home, will leave the colony for Colchester, their future quarters, towards the end of October next, and be replaced here by the 2nd Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment, (10th Foot) commonly known as the "Yellow Bellies," now stationed at Cawnpore, India, whose link battalion has already been here during the time of the Perak War. We are glad, however, to learn that Lieut. Metcalfe, who has rendered himself so popular, both here and in Singapore, will remain in the Straits, he having been offered a substantial appointment under the Perak Government. Sergeant Hogan, the orderly clerk of the detachment now stationed at the Lines, will also leave the Queen's service to take up a well retributed situation under the Selangor Government.

CHINESE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

THE NEW RECTOR.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS AND PRIZES.

A meeting of the General Council of the College of Medicine for Chinese in Hongkong was held in the City Hall to-day. H.E. the Governor presided and there were also present Dr. Cantlie (Dean) Chief Justice Fielding Clarke, the Hon. Ho Kai, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. J. C. Thomson, Messrs. H. McCallum, C. Ford, J. J. Francis, Q.C., C. Ewens, and Dr. Carvalho.

Mr. Belilios proposed that Mr. Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice of Hongkong, be elected Rector of the College, in place of Sir James Russell.

Mr. Kwong Wing Wo, one of the new graduates, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Fielding Clarke said he had very much pleasure in returning thanks for the honour, as he felt that it was a very great honour to have been so nominated. He could only assure them that he would be at all times ready to do his utmost to promote the interests of the institution. He felt some diffidence in accepting the post, but as the Council had been so kind as to nominate him, he felt he could not do otherwise than gratefully accept their kindness.

THE PRESENTATION.

The members of the General Council then proceeded to St. Andrew's Hall, where the prizes and diplomas were to be distributed by His Excellency the Governor. In addition to those already mentioned there were present the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Dr. Jordan, the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, Major General Gordon, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of pupils and others.

Dr. Thomson said:—Your Excellency, before Dr. Cantlie presents to you the candidates for diplomas, I will ask you to present the prizes gained by the most successful students in the examinations held at the College—the professional examinations, in which the first student in each branch or list has been awarded a prize, and in some cases two students have been so close that both have been awarded prizes.

The prizes were accordingly distributed as follows:—

PRIZE LIST.

Surgery.—Kong Ying-wa, Main's "Dictionary of Medicine."

Medicine.—Sün Yat-sen, Sanner & Meadow's "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood."

Midwifery.—Sün Yat-sen, Newman's "Surgical diseases of the Kidney."

Med. Jurisprudence.—Kong Ying-wa, Wood's "Illustrated Natural History."

Hygiene and public Health.—Sün Yat-sen, Bowlby's "Injuries and diseases of Nerves."

Materia Medica.—Wong I-ek, Wilson's "On the Continued Fevers."

Physiology.—Wong I-ek, Osler's "The Principles and Practice of Medicine"; Chan Man-shin, Loomis's "Lectures on Fevers."

Pathology.—Wong I-ek, Manson's "The Filaria Sanguinis Hominis."

Chemistry.—Senior Wong I-ek, Winckel's "Midwifery"; Junior Tong Chong-chai, Heath's "Clinical Lectures."

Osteology.—Hsü Tsak-tsan, Cantlie's "Naked Eye Anatomy"; Tong Chong-chai, Cook's "Tablets of Anatomy."

Botany.—Wong I-ek, Ewart's "The Bronchi and Pulmonary Bloodvessels"; Wong E-noch, Thomson's "Zoology."

Dr. Thomson, in introducing to the Governor the winners of diplomas, mentioned that Sün Yat Sen had been awarded "highest distinction" by the Court. He also read the text of the diploma, which is as follows:—

DIPLOMA.

"We, the Dean, Lecturers, and Examiners of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, hereby declare that having attended courses of Lectures during a period of five years in the various departments of professional study required by the College, has been examined, and has duly satisfied the Examiners, in each of those subjects; that he is qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; and that by Authority of the Court of the College he is hereby granted the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong (L.M.S.H.)

In witness whereof:—

Signed by:—Dr. Cantlie, Dean.

Drs. Bell, Cantlie, Carvalho, Chalmers, Ho Kai, Jordan, Requa, and Thomson, and Messrs. Ford, H. MacCallum, and Watson, Lecturers.

Deputy Inspector General Turnbull, R.N. Staff Surgeon Williams, R.N., Surgeon-Major Robbins, A.M.S., Surgeon Captain Stuart, A.M.S., Drs. Hartigan and Marques, and Messrs. Crow, Lucas, and Midhardt, Examiners.

And in the name of the Court by Mr. Justice Fielding Clarke, Rector, Dr. John C. Thomson, Hon. Secretary.

Granted to Sün Yat Sen (with High Distinction); and to Kong Ying Wa.

His Excellency then called upon the Dean (Dr. James Cantlie) to address the meeting.

Dr. Cantlie said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, the distribution of the Certificates of Licence to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery, which your Excellency in behalf of the College has just delivered to the young men presented to you, is an event of more than ordinary interest. The Licentiates are the offspring of a work, which several of us have been engaged in for the past five years; and which only to-day reaches its first stage of development. But still more, it marks an era in the Institution, from which these Licentiates emanate, inasmuch as they are the first recipients of its qualifications. Older Institutions have the reward of yearly sending forth young graduates; but owing to our youth we have had no such satisfaction. For five long years we have had to plod on, in determined silence, with only this 'red letter' day looming somewhat mythically in the future. The College of Medicine for Chinese was inaugurated in this Hall in 1887 at a large public meeting, under the auspices of the then Acting Governor, His Excellency General Cameron C.B. By his generous aid and wise counsel the promoters of the College were encouraged in their efforts and every facility provided to further their wishes. The first public event of His Excellency Sir William des Vœux was in connection with this College, and his ready help at all times was fully appreciated and welcomed. More recently His Excellency General Barker C.B. forwarded the interests of the College with all the power of his official position. It has fallen to your lot, Sir, to see the result of the work commenced and fostered under the auspices of your predecessors; and the fact of your Excellency's presence here to-day proves that you regard their efforts with approbation; and whilst we extend to you a hearty hand of greeting, may we hope that it is an augury of your Excellency's intent to continue the support to the College so freely given by your distinguished predecessors. That we need that support is more than ever apparent, and whilst your Excellency holds the reins of office our dearest wish is that you may interest yourself in its welfare, that you may aid its Licentiates, and that you may exercise the prerogative of your high position to enable an endowment to be obtained for its support. Although we appear to-day in all the glamour of publicity, you must know that we have had many an anxious moment concerning the maintenance of the College; we have had many rebuff and many failures. In fact the history of the College so far has been the dogged determination of some versus the apathy of others. As usual the men with a will and purpose have won, and now that the first stage is testified to-day is reached, we have no anxiety as to the future. The lack of interest has not been with the students of the College; any one who knows the Chinese, even but slightly, is well aware that steadiness of purpose is perhaps their most constant characteristic. In their national history, be it in the overthrow of usurping rulers, or beating back their enemies, their constancy of purpose has always prevailed. Time shakes them not from their intent nor weakens the ardour of their undertakings. The passing away of one generation but endows the theme with the sacred fire of heredity; the register of a century past in any attempt, but affords time for its development and growth and brings it into fuller fruition and purpose. It is with the sons of such a people that we have to do, and having once taken up a subject be it science or war it is not in their nature to retract. Nor are the members of the Court of the stamp of men who are easily driven from their fixed purpose. When I mention the names of Sir James Russell, Dr. Chalmers, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, the Hon. Ho Kai, Mr. Francis and Dr. J. C. Thomson it is at once apparent that the affairs of the College of Medicine are in the hands of men who may be said to have gained their positions in life by personal merit but more still by courage and by an inflexible will, keeping their faces persistently towards attaining the goal of their ambition. It is by such, that the College has been brought thus far in the thorny career of its infancy, and with such men at the helm is it to-day launched from narrow straits, into, let us hope a smiling ocean of youth. The third element in the constitution of this educational body, the teachers, are however the be-all and end-all of its existence. The struggle has been a long one and the result of the first five years campaign has resulted in one death, eight retired and ten missing. The death of Dr. Young lost us a most valuable member of the Court and created a vacancy in the Chair of Midwifery. Amongst the retirements were—Surgeon General Lewer and the whole of the Army Medical Staff, who owing to change of station have had to leave the Colony, and whose successors not having been present at the birth and baptism of the College have never taken so deep an interest in its work. Dr. Manson, the first Dean, has been our greatest loss, but we know that, though he has retired, he is not disaffected. The ten missing constitute the heaviest item of our loss. They are composed mostly of those who had their names associated with important chairs for a time, but who when the hour for lecture came found that their engagements would not permit of their undertaking the duties, and dropped out, leaving us at the eleventh hour to manage as best we could. Some lecturers bravely tried conclusions, with teaching various branches, but gave it up in hopelessness, as the pupils did not respond sufficiently quickly. This Sir, has been our greatest difficulty, it has not been that we are houseless and homeless for the Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital generously granted lodging; it has not been that we have been without money, for the teachers have done their work gratuitously and books and apparatus have been supplied to the Students by members of the Staff. It is what we contemplated would be our difficulty viz.—disaffection and apathy, which has robbed us of many excellent men, and caused us to stagger under a load which at times threatened to crush our hope and our very existence. And yet again, at this moment hope springs exultant on triumphant wing and can we look down our list of lecturers and examiners we may well be proud of the names we contemplate, and whilst regretting the loss of quondam friends and forgetting old grudges, we must remember, that the gem cannot be polished without friction, nor men perfected without adversity. The course of study pursued is exactly similar to that laid down by Medical Schools in Britain and indeed we anticipated them, inasmuch as we set out with the intention of a five years course which only this year has become law at home. The appliances, although limited, are not deficient. In Botanical Work, no more ample field or complete system of education could be enjoyed than that provided by the excellent Botanical Gardens in the Colony and by the distinguished teaching of Mr. Charles Ford, F.L.S. In Chemistry we lost the services of that able chemist and teacher, Mr. W. E. Crow but Mr. Watson with energy and ability has fulfilled the duties of the Chair in a manner we anticipated he would when elected. If ever philanthropy was practised by any two men it is by these gentlemen. They have taught these two purely scientific subjects in a painstaking and capable manner. With the rest of us occupying teaching appointments, every hour we employ at our lectures and clinical instruction is a distinct professional gain; a means of our keeping our knowledge ripe, without it we would soon fall behind in the race, by it we are kept abreast of the times be it in the rapid advance of Surgery, the Specialities or the more purely theoretical subjects. But the teachers in purely natural science have no such reward; their lectures are something added to their daily employment and outside their professional necessities, their scientific reputation is not thereby advanced nor their time directly improved by their affording instruction to others. To those of us who engage in the practical teaching of disease, no more sufficient field could be obtained than that afforded by the Alice Memorial Hospital generously placed at the disposal of the College and its students, by the authorities of the London Missionary Society. This large Hospital more than fulfils the requirements of the most exacting board of studies in Britain and all of the staff can testify to the fact that no Hospital in Britain affords better opportunities or material for the practise of their profession. During the whole of their course the students have been daily in the outpatient rooms and wards. From their first entry until to-day these Licentiates have performed the duties of dressers and assistants in the dispensary. What is usually relegated to the meagre period of six months and three months respectively, our students have spent five years at. And the lecturers and examiners are quite well aware that in practical knowledge, in minor operations of Surgery, in Dentistry in Ophthalmology and as Dispensers, our Licentiates have acquired a proficiency not to be attained by any students with only the limited periods mentioned at their disposal. Therefore Sir, in presenting these Licentiates to you to-day, we come not humbly in an apologetic way, asking to be forgiven for lack of opportunity in that we have not done better; but we present them to you and to the world with our heads erect and with no apologies. We have taught them without pecuniary reward, extraneous help, and freely we hand our offering to the great Empire of China, where science is as yet unknown, where the ignorance of our own medieval times is current, where the astrologer walks abroad with the belief that he is a physician, where the art of Surgery has never been attempted and where thousands of women suffer by the charmed potions of witch-craft-like practises of the so-called obstetrician. The effect of the work:—The great effect of the work done in the college therefore will be beyond this small Island. Here and at the treaty ports, human suffering can be relieved by the most advanced methods known to the healing art. But these are but as chance flecks of ocean foam to the sands on the seashore, in proportion to the work to be done. It is at the door of this huge empire that science knocks,—respectfully for she honours the occupants, decidedly, for in her right hand she brings health and well being and comfort. What hope has she of entrance? will she be told to approach by the back door? not so! for the greatest man of the Empire is her well wisher and patron. Will she be allowed to practise her art on hirelings only? Not so—for the Emperor himself has succumbed to her influence. No other than Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of China, is under your Excellency one of our patrons, and within the sacred precincts of the Emperor's palace European medicine is welcomed and appreciated in the person of one of the Chinese graduates of the College of Medicine at Tientsin. Our Licentiates therefore go forth with the knowledge that the heart of China has been probed. With that fact before them, let us hope that they will not fall by the way but carry the profession of which they may well be proud into the uttermost limits of the Empire. Never was there so wide a field opened to Medical Science before. From Manchurian snows in the North, where the Amoor river holds its ice-bound course, to the banks of the Irawaddy and Brahmapootra rivers in the South. From the Yellow Sea to the mountains which rise beyond the fertile province of Sze-chuan and far beyond Sze-chuan, the lofty plains of Thibet see a hardy Mongolian race. Far as the Hindoo Koosh mountains where the Mongolian and the Indo-European face to face pace their lonely sentry round. Over this enormous area with its millions of inhabitants is the field open to you young men, who go forth from us to-day. Before you are regions where the devotees of Botany will find untrodden paths. By the rivers of Sze-chuan you will find the plants which your countrymen cultivate and export to supply the drug markets of China, unclassified and unknown to science it may be truly said, "to blush unseen in the desert air." Their properties are but vulgar beliefs and their qualities but old wives tales. Should you visit these regions you will bring back with you a host of new information; the stores you bring will be submitted to the Botanist, the Chemist, the Physiologist, the Therapeutist and the Practical Physician. The leaves or roots from which a loathsome decoction of unstable character is now extracted and given for undiagnosed diseases with all the secrecy of demonology and witchcraft will be analysed to the full. The Botanist will apportion their position in the Vegetable World; the Chemist will reduce their ingredients to chemical formulæ; the Physiologist will attest to their potency and their influence, not on a body of which like the Chinese he knows nothing, but as to whether this or that organ is affected or whether the nervous or vascular system is influenced by the administration of even the 1-1000 th part of a grain. Its value to the world will be exactly known and its virtue if any proclaimed from the house top. This is but one feature of the difference between the darkness and light, between the state of knowledge of China to-day and what we hope it will be in China a hundred years hence. Think not that your rulers do not believe in science. That most powerful of men the great Li Hung Chang wrote us in answer to a letter asking him to become one of our patrons, that he hoped Chemistry and anatomy would form a large and particular part of the training we meant to give. He did not say as do the vulgar, give us a wonderful cure, but with an enlightenment which becomes a Huxley or a Tyndall he asks, give us science first and all things possible may follow. From whence is to come the motor power of the great work? Let me answer the question and say at once, England. No more creditable act, in all the long list of her brilliant deeds, could excel such an achievement. The crest we have adopted for the College is a Dragon and the quarterings of the Royal Standard of Britain. We mean this to be a national work; it is surely one worthy of an Empire. The land of Harvey, of Jenner, of John Hunter and Darwin and of Lister is surely

entitled to be the teacher of the discoveries of its sons. A few busy doctors and scientific men for five years have unknown devoted their time to commence this instruction. The light has been hid under a bushel and their light has not shone before men, but while asking forgiveness for this sin of omission, we promise that the torch of science shall in future illumine the land with a refulgence which neither ignorance nor conceit can extinguish. In conclusion Sir I would commend this undertaking to your Excellency's able care. To you as the Representative of England we look to direct national attention to the possibilities of this infant work. My fellow colonists will help to the utmost of their ability. One of them, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, has offered to erect a building to be devoted to this end. Not however in a dark corner or on a rubbish heap is it our intention to allow such an edifice to be hidden; in justice to our enlightenment as Englishmen we claim that it be so placed that the world may know that although English we honour science, and are not the nation of shopkeepers only, that some would have us styled. Should your Excellency determine to carry through the foundation of such an Institution you will find no doubt local difficulties. What prophet hath honour in his own country? You will encounter technical obstruction from departmental heads; legal difficulties from the Medical board; monetary troubles with the Legislative Council, all will have to be overcome, and can be overcome by bearing in mind, the great principal one is fighting for—no other than the introduction of Science and the Art of Medicine to China. A more lofty cause could not be found. Surely this princely offering of one of the colony's foremost citizens is not any longer to be slighted or slurred. It is five years since the offering was first announced from this platform. Successive administrators have striven with the settlement of the question. All the conditions the donor imposed were that the Government should give an equivalent in money or in land. The sites of land offered have been perhaps the handiest the cramped and congested state of the city allowed, but they were scarcely worthy of the donation or of the importance of the Institution contemplated. Mr. Belilios now offers a magnificent site and a spacious building provided the Government endours the College with an equivalent sum of $40,000. This is the form of donation invariably followed in India; by it, the cities of India have been enriched and decorated with palatial educational establishments; each one an ornament to the country, a monument to the charity of the donor and a permanent token of the divine mission of England to India. Your Excellency gave good hope to a deputation of the Court some six months ago that such a consummation may be hoped for here. Should you secure for us a charter and endowment your reward Sir will be the blessing of millions of people to whom you have been the means of bringing scientific education and relief from suffering. Not yet will such blessings flow, but future generations will know how to honour the name of the man who brought them the enlightenment of Science. (Loud cheering).

His Excellency:—Ladies and gentlemen, I suppose you will expect me to say a few words after the pointed reference which has been made to me by the Dean in his most able and instructive speech. First, I think I ought to thank the Dean on your behalf for his able address; and secondly I must thank you all in the name of the governing body of this college for your attendance here to-day. Although the Dean has referred to a feeling of apathy in reference to this College, I look on this attendance, in view of the heat of the weather and other circumstances, as very large and representative, and I trust it is a good augury of better things. The college, by sending forth these young men into the midst of China, to do such good work, will surely enlist your sympathies on behalf of the institution. There is no doubt that no ministry is so nearly connected with Christianity as the medical profession, for the same characteristics are shown by medical men and by Christ himself—pity, sympathy, and love; and these are the feelings, I am sure, which induce or ought to induce these youngmen to persevere in the difficult work on which they have entered to-day. I do not know very much of the past history of this institution, except what I gathered from the Dean's address; but I understand that several of my predecessors took a very deep interest in it, and I trust I may be found not less interested; I trust that in the words of the Dean, I shall have shown "a very tangible interest." (Loud cheers.) In the last few words of his address the Dean certainly laid upon my shoulders a very great responsibility, in fact he put the institution, I may say, on my back entirely—(laughter and applause)—though he expects that I shall meet with difficulties; difficulties with the Medical Board, which I do not anticipate myself, others probably from the members of the General Council, and from the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council—

Dr. Ho Kai:—No, no!

His Excellency:—Well, of course, gentlemen, we have at least two of them on this council, Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Belilios, so noted for his munificent contributions to every good work in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) No doubt this is a very awkward time to come to the Legislative Council for endowments, and though the college has my most earnest wishes for its success, I will have to explain that the revenue and expenditure of the Colony have been excessively over-estimated in the one case and excessively under-rated in the other, so that for 1893 we only expect to have a surplus of $2,000, so that it is certainly a most difficult thing to ask for an endowment of $40,000 out of that. (Laughter and applause.) Still, I do not despair of success. During my tenure of service in different colonies I have always been so extremely unfortunate as to arrive in a new colony during a financial crisis. (Laughter.) When I landed in the Bahamas in 1874, the public officers had had no salaries for three months—(loud laughter)—all the police constables were in debt to people in the town, for £40, £50, or £60, and so on; when I left, there was a surplus revenue of £60,000 for the year. (Applause.) It was much the same in Barbadoes, and very similar in Trinidad, but thank God I overcame the difficulties, and I trust that by the exercise of economy and good Government before I leave the charming shores of Hongkong I may be in a position to announce that an endowment of $40,000 has been granted to this college by a unanimous Legislative Council. (Cheers.) In a matter of this sort I prefer to leave the purse strings in the hands of the Unofficials. I have no doubt we could carry the vote for this endowment by the Government majority, but in dealing with finance I have never taken advantage of a Government majority, never spent money which has not been been voted by a majority of Unofficial Members. (Hear, hear.) Therefore if we can gain the sympathies of Mr. Whitehead—we have Mr. Belilios and Dr. Ho Kai, and I think also Mr. Chater—we shall certainly have the $40,000 as soon as we can afford it. (Applause.) There is nothing more for me to say, except to congratulate the students on having earned the prizes presented to them, and also the licentiates on the very admirable way in which they have passed the examinations. You have, young men, a very great example before you in Dr. Livingstone of whom, of course, you have all heard. The great idea of his life was to come to China, the largest field for missionary and medical enterprise, but by some means he was diverted from his purpose and went to Africa, where he made a great name for himself which will live for ever. He had conceived for himself a noble and many-sided purpose, which entitled him to rank among the greatest men who strove single handed to hasten human progress and advance civilisation. (Hear, hear.) That you, too, may follow in his footsteps, and this college, as shadowed forth by the Dean, may bring blessings to that large and populous country so near to us, is my most earnest hope and the most earnest hope of all the well wishers of the institute. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chief Justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen, the Dean in his kindness has assigned to me a task which is both easy and pleasant. It is very easy to make a proposal to which you know every body will consent, and exceeding pleasant to be made the mouthpiece of friends in acknowledging a kindness received. I have the honour to move a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for kindly presiding here to-day. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, you are all very well aware that from the first day of his arrival in this Colony the Governor has always shown the greatest and most sympathetic and most practical interest in every movement and every question which he believes to be for the good of the community or any section of it. (Loud cheering.) I can assure him on behalf of this college, of which I now have the honour to be Rector, that we are exceedingly obliged to him for the kindness and sympathy which he has displayed on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) We can hardly expect that at a moment's notice he would be prepared to accept a bill for $40,000, immediately it was presented to him; but I may say his remarks have buoyed us up with the greatest hope, and the magnificent prospect which the Dean has brought to your notice in his speech, through the help of His Excellency we may finally attain. (Loud applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure the Governor recognises the principle that the Government of this Colony should do its utmost to assist a society which endeavours to help itself for the good of others, and we are all sure that with regard to this college His Excellency has our interests thoroughly at heart. Therefore I have very great pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to him (applause.)

Mr. Francis:—I beg to second the proposal, although I am sure there is not least necessity to do so, as it would be carried unanimously, seconded or not. We owe a most hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for his kindness in coming here to-day, and for the promises he has made us, that whatever he can do he will do for the benefit of this institution. I think you will all agree with me in saying—I may say it for you boldly, that this vote of thanks is nothing, compared with the vote of thanks which we are prepared to give him if at the end of his career in this Colony he has also succeeded in another thing he has promised—in restoring the Colony to a sound financial condition. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency:—It seems hardly necessary for me to say more than that I am extremely obliged to you for the vote of thanks which has been carried so heartily. I have made several promises this morning and so dare not make any more for fear of not being able to perform them, but those which I have made I shall certainly endeavour to carry out. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE NAVAL CONCERT.

The Naval Dockyard last night was the scene of festivities unsurpassed in the annals of that usually prosaic establishment. The lawn was occupied by a huge marquee composed of flags, in which the British and Brazilian, strange to say, were most prominent; the German colours and the officers of the two German war vessels now in port being unaccountably invisible. The further end the tent was occupied by an improvised stage, with notably handy and well arranged dressing rooms; while the rest of the space was filled, almost crowded, with seats of which hardly one was vacant. Members of the Legislative Council, the military and naval staff, and a number of prominent residents were on show, while the ladies were even more numerous than the men. And the entertainment was worthy such an assembly.

The concert was opened by the band of the Shropshire Regiment, which played an overture of popular music in its well known popular style. Mr. F. Lammert sang two songs in a voice which needs a little sandpaper, though not much; and Mrs. Kjeller, recalled after singing "The song that reached my heart," gave "Annie Laurie" and later "The Tollers" Mrs. Kjeller was hardly strong enough to fill such a large room, but was otherwise very satisfactory. Mr. Gregson "spoke a peace," as Artemus Ward would say, in very funny style, and Mr. A. J. Nye also recited in a manner that would prove his relationship to the immortal William Nye. Lieut. Grafton gave a very pretty and well executed flute solo, slightly marred by a difference of opinion between his instrument and the piano as to the pitch. The life of the entertainment, however, was Mr. South, who seems to have an inexhaustible store of comic songs. His "Down went the Captain," with a chorus of boys, was a phenomenal success, and his burlesque band, with the same assistance, was equally original and funny. After singing "English as she is spoke," Mr. South in response to an undeniable recall warbled a touching ballad about his attachment to a sweet little Italiano (hailing from Cork) who turned the handle of a piano, and ate pratles and pork. Mr. South is a most valuable acquisition to Hongkong, and can hardly appear too often for popularity.

On the whole this first venture of the Naval Yard was a most promising one, and we trust will lead to many more of its kind. Open air concerts are *the* thing for summer, and when, as last night, the lights all go out at once, there is an unlimited field for fun of an exciting kind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Will you permit me through your paper to circulate what I consider a gross piece of mismanagement, and injustice to the shareholders in connection with the above institution.

I have recently read in the Shanghai papers the judgment of Chief Justice Hannen in the "American Trading Co." v. "The Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited," and I am very much surprised that the Bank should have been so misguided as to allow the case to be taken into Court.

I am not well acquainted with the manager of this institution in Shanghai, but judging from the results of his recent action I certainly cannot think he is a fit and proper person to represent the interests of its shareholders. I understand on reliable authority that this piece of nonsensical litigation is to cost the shareholders about $65,000 and that notwithstanding this it is persistently rumoured now that an appeal will be made home; but as to whether this rumour is a piece of "bluff" or not those who have followed the case in its entirety will be well competent to form an opinion, I, for one, trust that so rash a step will not be taken, and that the shareholders will not be called upon to bear additional legal expenses in the matter. In consequence of the above mentioned suit having been decided against the Bank, a rapid fall has taken place in the shares, and I think that at the next annual meeting of shareholders a full and lucid explanation should be forthcoming from the Chairman as to the utterly senseless action pursued by the Shanghai manager with regard to the case in question. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that with proper management the case might have been easily settled out of Court and with little loss of prestige to the Bank, but unfortunately through the stupidity and lack of discretion (or shall I say obstinacy ?) of the manager, the institution becomes involved in ridiculous and costly litigation which may probably damage and restrict its business in China. I was informed some time ago that the Directors had entered into an agreement or arrangement with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank not to carry on an Exchange business; if such be the case a further explanation will be necessary as to why the manager was permitted to enter into the Exchange Contracts in question. At the same time I am quite unable to fathom why the Bank of China should be ruled in this matter by the local institution and think that an agreement interfering with the freedom of any particular branch of banking is decidedly detrimental to the interests of the shareholders, and should not have been entered into.

I enclose my card and remain,

Yours faithfully,

FOUNDER.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892.

RAUB.

A telegram from Raub dated 11 a.m. 11th July states:—

Battery commenced crushing.

Raub Hole, total depth of main shaft is 92 feet.

Prospects are more favourable.

PUNJOM.

Messrs. Becher, Louis & Co. have received a telegram from Punjom to the effect that for the months of May and June, the amount of ore crushed was 325 tons yielding a return of 303 oz. gold. Considering the difficulties in the way of keeping the mill going during the present disturbed state of the country the above is a very favourable result.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM "N. C. DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13th.

Nothing striking or unusual has taken place at our quiet little port; we continue now as we were before. Some changes of course take place in our residents, but are chiefly confined to the Customs. The tea trade has brought a bustle amongst the natives and given the women a lot of work to do in picking the leaf preparatory to packing it in the boxes. Very little tea is purchased here by foreigners, almost the whole produce being sent forward to Hankow. This is of course good for the steamer companies who get the freight up to Hankow and from there again to Shanghai. This entails a great additional expense to the shippers and lessens their profits. In the indefinite future, tea may be shipped direct to Shanghai. The decrease of the tea trade with foreign countries is ruining some once large cities not far from this port. The Chinese amongst themselves discuss the reason of the once prosperous trade being so depressed, and I heard them a day or two ago saying that the reason was that foreigners had four or five years ago bought such huge quantities that they had not been able to use it all up, and that was the reason they did not want to buy so much now, and that after that was all consumed the demand would increase and the trade again be prosperous. I told them of the Indian trade and the difficulties in the way of their own trade in the shape of careless culture and the lack of scientific knowledge to improve their preparation, and of imperfect and expensive carriage, and lastly the iniquitous likin charges. I tried to show them that they ought to introduce foreign machinery to prepare the tea, railroads to carry it cheaply to the port of export, and the necessity of the abolition of the likin charges which are sufficient alone to choke any trade. In this official ridden and corruptly governed country, however, no change is likely to be effected until the trade is dead, and then there will be fruitless attempts to bring about its resurrection.

I have recently seen a curious sight in the country and one that is not often to be seen, I think, and that is a man who has taken a vow to watch three years at his mother's grave. The old lady died last November and was buried as usual on the side of a neighbouring hill in the family burying place. When the remains had been consigned to the earth the son declared that he would not leave the grave for three years, and so far he has been true to his word. The neighbours took upon themselves to provide for his wants, a subscription list was started, ten piculs of rice being contributed by his relatives and those who knew him. Families take turns in preparing his food and bringing it to him. Others brought straw and poles and made a rude hut for him large enough to contain himself and the grave of his mother. I went to see him when he had already been at his self-appointed task nearly seven months, and I shall not soon forget the sight and smell! Around the hut there were three well kept graves, those of his father, brother and wife, and inside that of his mother. I opened the bundle of straw and twigs which does duty as a door and had a look at him, and worse than that, had a smell of him. During the three years of his watching he does not wash himself at all; the straw upon which he lies is not removed, he does not change his clothes till the time has expired; he does not come out of the little place for any cause whatever, he speaks to none except perhaps occasionally, and then only briefly to his nearest relatives. He spends the time muttering prayers and burning incense at the head of the tomb, along the length of which he is stretched. The hut is not high enough to allow him to stand upright, and only a few feet longer than himself. One can fairly imagine the foulness of such a den and the condition of an unshorn human being after such an existence; what he will be like at the end of the summer I cannot well understand. It does not seem possible that a man should be able to live through three years of such horrors, none but a Chinaman could do it; his training will tend, however, to fit him for such a trial. If he survives three years he will be highly honoured, the officials will go in state and receive him and report the matter to the Throne, and he will receive from the Emperor's hand a board containing four characters lauding his virtue. He may also receive some small official preferment and will thus be well provided for. The natives say that, although he is alone on the hillside among the graves, no ghosts or devils will interfere with him, and poisonous snakes will not come near him. I can well believe that even these scourges would avoid such a victim! The natives did not think, in reply to my question, that fleas and other vermin would leave him *quite* alone! People were not quite sure, some of them at any rate, what his motives were; some said, significantly, that he knew what he was doing. There was not very much to do, and at the end of three years lying at the grave, being fed by his friends, he would likely enough find a comfortable support for the rest of his natural life. The filial motive may have been the one that weighed the least.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th June, 1892.

The health of Chungking will doubtless compare well, as a rule, with the health of other cities in China. At present, however, a severe epidemic of cholera is prevailing, not only here, but in other cities and places over a large region of country. There has been no epidemic of cholera here for ten years and none so bad for a much longer period. It has already prevailed two or three months and seems on the increase. The number of deaths daily is far in excess of the ordinary. On the first day of the sixth Chinese month many Chinese here held what they called "New Year's Day." Many of the ceremonies of New Year's time were gone through and the object seemed to be to deceive the god of pestilence, leading him think that cold weather had come and so putting a stop to the pestilence. We heard that a boat loaded with the pestilence was to be despatched on that day from one of the river gates, but whether it was done or not, the pestilence is still here. Poor, deluded people!

The Taotai's preliminary examination for his projected school was duly held on the 10th day of the fifth Chinese month. There were four hundred competitors and from this number forty were chosen. Twenty will receive assistance and the second twenty, whose grade is not quite up to the first class, will be permitted all the privileges of instruction, and will be promoted to places in the first class when vacancies occur. It is not certain when the school will be opened. The Taotai is now waiting for books. His chief teacher of mathematics has recently died of cholera.

Our community has recently received an addition to its numbers by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little, both of whom are so well known to Shanghailanders and people on the Lower Yangtse. We understand that they intend making permanent residence here. Mrs. Little is the first foreign lady outside of the missionary community who has ever been to Chungking. We understand that she has a literary venture on foot which the reading world will doubtless hear of in due time.

New-coming Consul Fraser is daily expected and Consul Fulford is preparing to leave. We believe that the latter has performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of both foreigners and natives, and our best wishes follow him to his new post.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

12th July, 1892.

A temperature of Fahr. 111° registered under the strict conditions of the Meteorological Society is something to be proud of, and the Tientsinienses are quite elated thereat; happily it was accompanied by such extreme dryness that neither mental nor bodily debility resulted; since that date (June 24th) the summer rains have come and we are now right in the swelter. So far, the deluge has been obliging enough to come in instalments, and the natural drainage of the country has been able to carry off what the parched soil refused; 1.6 inches of rain were registered during four hours one day last week. Up at Lanchow and generally on the eastern outskirts of the provincial mountain system the downpour has been immense; in many places the new railway embankments have been almost destroyed, and the 'spate' on the Lan carried away the temporary wooden bridge which the engineers had just completed. Progress is of course interrupted by this, but still things are looking up; the line is now laid, but not ballasted, for two-thirds of the first section (Kuyeh to Lanchow—60 *li*) and the heavy plant is now sent to the front by trollies and a bogie engine. At Lutai a veritable plague of locusts appeared about a month ago; the fields were denuded in a few days, but not before the farmers had time to save a part of their summer crops; the insects got on to the railway track and actually delayed the trains, the "coefficient of friction from squashed locust" not being tabulated in the engineers' hand books. The Chinamen descend to the lowest depths of utilitarian turpitude and eat their enemies in thousands, but what are thousands where billions are concerned? What between locusts and possible floods the poor bucolic is between the devil and the deep sea. Measures are being taken at last for making a small branch line from Tientsin to the East Arsenal; this will involve only a very small outlay as the main line passes within 4 *li* of the gate. It is uncertain if this is being undertaken for strategical reasons or not, in any case it is a wise policy from the economical point of view. Many of the skilled artisans and coolies trudge the 3½ miles twice daily, and when the rain has got well into the loess, the road must be seen to be understood:—the loss in the efficiency of their labour must be very serious as a consequence.

We fear this is too subtle a refinement in economic science for a Chinese official—at any rate we have often heard their "*puh shing*" on urging it. The new track may perhaps be in connexion with the approaching completion of the steel shops. Railway conveyance of the heavy war material to the wharves and city will be a great improvement on the present slow transit by boats on a creek which is as often as not impassable through silt. In the new shops they are to have Bessemer Converters and are to cast their own steel; two or three English steel makers are coming out to give the thing a fair start.

Mr. Lemon, the traffic manager, has prematurely concluded his contract with the China Railway Company and leaves for home, *viâ* Canada immediately; there is an impression about that a batch of American administrators and engineers is about to appear on the scene; if so, John Chinaman is certainly a magnanimous creature; Jonathan excludes him from the States by laws of drastic and unheard of severity (retrospective too in their application) and he retaliates by asking his malefactor to come over to the Flowery Land and take up easy jobs on a handsome income—coals of fire!

The Vice-regal Yamên is a house of sorrow just now: Lady Li died on July 1st from that malignant low fever which, for want a better name, the faculty call "typhoidal malaria." Everything possible was done to save so valued and valuable a life, Dr. (Mrs.) King was in daily and hourly attendance on her staunch friend, and Dr. Irwin's able services were enlisted. The deceased lady was a woman of high ability and great force of character and exercised a powerful but legitimate influence with her distinguished husband; she took a deep interest in woman's work in China, and was a generous co-adjutor in every work of charity brought to her notice. She was in her 56th year, and was married to Li after the pathetic loss of his first wife and her entire family. She leaves one son and a daughter who is married to the well-known Chang Pei-lun. Very great sympathy is felt for His Excellency in this appalling succession of domestic bereavements.

From deaths to marriages is an easy newspaper transition; little birds in the air are chirping about an impending alliance between the French settlements of Shanghai and Tientsin, and foretelling domestic revolutions in Peking, that a distinguished diplomatic Nestor is about to marry a charming American lady from Corea, and that a pillar of the English embassy is about to ally himself with the accomplished daughter of a very eminent administrator.

The convulsion of the Littoral Share Market and the downfall of the New Oriental Bank have grievously affected Tientsin. As a community we do not gamble much—in shares; but we have many residents who are in the receipt of good salaries and a steady income; with this class the Oriental Bank was generally regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of a steady going concern. Many sums varying from £2,000 to £150, representing, in nearly every case, hard earned savings, have been lost in Tientsin and Taku: the pathos of the situation lying in the fact that in many cases, there funds were the sole resources of the investors. Our own local ventures keep on their sober career of success. Taku Tug and Lighter shares are higher than they have ever been, and the Tientsin Gas Company paid its first dividend (5 per cent) last month. Just now, Tientsin money is going considerably into bricks and mortar.

Sport is in abeyance at present; horse flesh is sometimes ambled out to the Course in the evening, and the practice of driving out after dark is distinctly on the increase; tennis flourishes—a ladies' singles handicap was recently won after some capital struggles by Mrs. W. H. Forbes, and the men's Championship is now under weigh: it lies between Mr. McLeish and the winner of Mr. W. H. Forbes *v.* Mr. J. M. Dickinson. Contrary to general expectation the Teutonic aspirants to the honour were all got rid of pretty easily, though it is generally felt that they are the coming men.

Changes in the Banks' staffs have taken place or are impending. Mr. R. Kerr of the H.-K. & S.B.C. has been replaced by Mr. Murray Stewart. Mr. Kerr during his year's residence has gained for himself a wide circle of attached friends, and was sent off with three times three, but with much regret; Mr. Stewart comes to the post with an established reputation which we hope will be transferred into the very life blood of our local Literary and Debating Society. We are sorry to hear that by the wreck of the *Hsinsheng* this gentleman has lost his valuable collection of books. In the German Bank, Mr. Rehders, shortly leaves Tientsin to take temporary charge in Shanghai.

We have resumed our summer serenades: twice a week the town band discourses sweet music from 9 to 11, and twice from 6 to 7.30, in Victoria Park. In previous seasons we have had evening concerts three and four times a week, and until the weather became cold they were fairly well attended. By the present system of administration, an excellent one in all other respects, there is no means whatever for the *climbih* which in part supports the band making its wishes known: it is the old story—what is every one's business nobody does; but many are of opinion that three days per week 'off' are not necessary for the bandsmen. A programme traversed in the band pavilion is good practice, and it is probable that three or even four evenings a week would not be unacceptable to the community.

Much interest is felt up here in the forthcoming decision of the Appellate Court in "Young Hal. *v.* O'Rourke."—The discrepancy in the finding of the Judge and the Assessors in our local Consular Court has given rise to much speculation as to the final issue of the case, which was of fascinating interest from first to last. The social conditions revealed and the facts sworn to in evidence would, with the skilful handling of a modern realist, make the fortune of a novel.

May we venture to commend to your senior readers "A Chinese Girl Graduate" now running as a serial in the *Illustrated London News*. It is early yet to say anything of the story itself, but of the illustrations and the amiable author one may write *currente calamo*. Professor R. K. Douglas is now the Custodian-in-chief of oriental MSS. in the British Museum. This, if we mistake not, is his first venture into the realms of fiction. It is refreshing to find a man in a mature life—for it must be nearer 30 than 20 years since Mr. Douglas joined the Chinese Consular Service—turning from the humdrum pursuit of Dryasdust literature to browse in the paths of fancy and imagination: many old friends on the coast will watch the venture with interest. Mr. Douglas has the rare honour of having two sons in the Varsity Eleven at once—R. M. Douglas is perhaps the prettiest bat Cambridge has seen since the days of Lucas; he has this year been joined by his brother James, who to a particularly effective style of batting adds a splendid proficiency with the ball. Cricket seems to run in the family, for the eldest son, Lieut. A. Douglas, R.A., was and probably is one of the very best bats in the Army: and capital reports come to hand of the younger branches of the same stock. The family is equally effective at football and used to be grand at "fives,"—but let us cease; to talk of cricket, football, and fives in Tientsin begets melancholy reflections. We are a poor lot in some respects. —*N. C. Daily News.*

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Paris provides a new employment for woman in the capacity of "dinner taster."

William Waldorf Astor has purchased a splendid mansion in Grosvenor Square, London.

"A member of Parliament" says that England has only one question to decide—Irish Home Rule.

Of the 182 daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, not one at present issues a Sunday edition.

Mr. Gladstone is trying to prove, in the *Nineteenth Century*, that Dante studied at Oxford.

The Turkish Government has forbidden the importation of all patent medicines into that country.

Lord Salisbury's Protection speech is said to be still causing dissensions in the British Cabinet.

The year 1891 saw the first decrease in the export of Chinese tea that has occurred in ten years.

Spain is making rapid progress toward the completion of her World's Fair in memory of Columbus.

Pope Leo has finished an encyclical on Christopher Columbus, which will shortly be published.

A syndicate of British capitalists is preparing to send an expedition to explore the coast of Patagonia for minerals.

The Associated Railroads of Austria have presented the Emperor with a magnificent new special train of twelve cars.

Of all the monarchs, dead and alive, the Kaiser is undoubtedly the most generous in the distribution of autograph photographs.

It is said that the French are making steady preparation in Algeria to extend their dominion southward *over* the nomads of the Sahara.

Official news received in Constantinople from Yemen, Arabia, states that a renewal of the Arab disturbances in that province is imminent.

Live fish have been safely sent in the mail from India to the British Museum. They are now prospering in the tanks of the museum.

In one of the great Paris hospitals, out of 83 patients who suffered from epilepsy, 60 were found to be the children of drunken parents.

England has begun through its press to bitterly bewail markets lost in America.

Dr Newman Hall, the eminent London preacher, expects to retire from his pastorate in July. He is now seventy-six years of age.

A gentleman in Ireland recently, on cutting open a potato, found in the center a half-sovereign, around which the vegetable had grown.

The discovery of a basilica at Silchester, England, is announced and creates much excitement among antiquaries. It belongs to the Fourth century.

The London newspaper, *Modern Society*, makes a vicious attack on American society women, and declares the Deacon marriage the typical American union.

Since 1814, France has sent thirty-eight representatives to the Court of St. James, while Lord Dufferin is only the eighth Ambassador sent by Great Britain to France in that time.

The hydraulic railroad now daily operated in Paris consists of four carriages or cars, each having a capacity of twenty-five passengers. The train runs as smoothly as a boat on water.

The German merchant marine stands next to that of England. In 1879, the latest year for which figures have been published, German vessels made 66,834 voyages, carrying 21,398,522 tons of cargo.

During seven months of last year more than two hundred buildings were struck by lightning in England. During the same time 18 men and women were killed by this cause, beside 93 cattle, 35 horses and 153 sheep.

The German Emperor has a pet aversion for short overcoats and shoes with pointed toes. His clothes are all made to fit him snugly, particularly his trousers, which inclose his leg as closely as a ballet-dancer's tights.

According to the London *Army and Navy Gazette* the average strength of the British Army in 1891 was 209,600, of which number 104,800 were in the British Isles; 72,288 in India, and 32,257 in the Colonies and Egypt.

During some recent excavations in Endsleigh street, in the north-western part of London, the workmen came upon remains of a mammoth and other prehistoric animals at a depth of about twenty-two feet from the surface.

The young Grand Duke of Hesse, grandson of Queen Victoria, who succeeded his father a few weeks ago, has commemorated that event by pardoning 179 criminals who were serving terms in the penitentiaries of Hesse-Darmstadt.

It has been resolved to give up the State administration of the Court Theatres of Cassel, Wiesbaden and Hanover, it being declared that, as the royal Princes are fast growing up, it is necessary to cut down all unnecessary expenses.

An American woman who is the wife of an Italian Republican editor and greatly interested in the rise of "new Italy," writes from Milan: "There is a continual crisis here in politics. I like it. There is every hope that it will get worse and worse."

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to give life pensions 1,200 francs a year to the widow and 800 francs to the daughter of Véry, the restaurateur, who was killed by the Anarchists in revenge for the arrest of Ravachol.

The Vienna *Official Gazette* lately advertised for a hangman, with the offer of a salary of $210 and $50 for lodging. One hundred dollars will also be allowed for two assistants. Candidates must give certificates of ability, experience and good character.

The work of laying a telegraph belt all around the Island of Great Britain has been begun and it is expected that it will be completed at the end of the year. The coast guardsmen all along the line will then be able to communicate with each other instantaneously for the purpose of offence or defence.

A unique personage has died in the late Alexander Irvine of Drum Castle, the head of one of the oldest families in Great Britain. He was the twenty-first Alexander Irvine of Drum, and is succeeded by Alexander the twenty-second. The family received their estates from Robert Bruce in 1324.

Crossing the Andes in a carriage is the latest achievement in traveling. A Spanish gentleman named Benito Requejo, accompanied by his wife, has performed the feat, having started from the Argentine Republic and landed at Catams, a distance of 350 miles. The vehicle was drawn by three mules.

THE TRUE PROTECTION.

Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet is it a wise policy on the part of the consumers to place a tax on the articles which they do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instance, the customs duty a 33 per cent. on imported goods, the wages of the laborer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, should be 33 per cent. higher than in a free trade country, to make things equal—but, is it ever the case? True protection, like charity, begins at home, and in these days when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behoves us all to be on guard against the common enemy; old age kills but few, disease slays its thousands and millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Neuralgia is one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention, before it has progressed beyond human aid and fatal disease has got hold of some vital organ. S. C. Reilly, Esq., writes, under date June 1st, 1891, from Garner's Avenue, Marrickville, N.S.W.: "I can with confidence bear testimony to the wonderful curative powers of Clements Tonic. For years I have been periodically attacked and a great sufferer from neuralgia and general debility, and anyone who has ever been afflicted with such nervous misery can form an idea of what I have suffered. I had also chronic indigestion, general languid feelings and an utter dislike to exert myself. The neuralgia was so severe that I have paced the hall all night and the agony was so excruciating that I was almost out of my mind. I tried all so-called remedies, also galvanic treatment, which did no good. At last a friend recommended Clements Tonic, and I was so miserable and disheartened that I purchased a small bottle and after the second dose felt great relief. I continued its use and am thankful to say that after twenty four hours the pain had disappeared, and I was free from the nervous terror. I continued Clements Tonic and have taken four bottles; all my languor is gone, I am free from indigestion, I can do a day's work with any man, and eat like a horse; and have great pleasure in recommending Clements Tonic to any one suffering from nervous complaints. —Yours truly, S. C. Reilly."

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in *Consumption* and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. Kenna, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Adv.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

PATRONISED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), July 23rd,
The Beautiful Burlesque
"SLEEPING BEAUTY."

MONDAY, July 25th,
BY REQUEST
"SLEEPING BEAUTY."

TUESDAY, July 26th,
DRAMA
"STRUCK OIL."

WEDNESDAY, July 27th,
By Special request
"SHE-E."

THURSDAY, July 28th,
BY DESIRE
"PAUL JONES."

FRIDAY, July 29th,
"GIROFLE GIROFLA."

SATURDAY, July 30th,
THE LAST NIGHT.
OUR GRAND
VARIETIES
AND
MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Miss MILDRED TRIGGE, Miss TILLY LAKE and Miss F. STEPHENSON in NEW DANCES.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY and WALSH.

The first-class Grand PIANO supplied by Messrs. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

T. EMPSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [736

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [751

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CAMELOT,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 1 p.m.

Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that, before delivery can be obtained they must sign the Average Bond which is lying at the office of the undersigned, and pay a deposit of 2½% on the nett value of their cargo for contribution to General Average.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [740

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [750

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July 1892 [102

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1892. [533

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

LADIES' TREBLE-WOVEN TIP SILK GLOVES.

CHILDREN'S WHITE and COLOURED SILK GLOVES.
SPECIALITIES in UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
NEW PATTERNS in LADIES' COLLARS and CUFFS.
OSTRICH SILK TRIMMING, all colours.
THE BIJOU SKIRT LIFT,
&c. &c. &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1892 [5

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL L'TD.

C. S. ARTHUR, TOKIO, JAPAN.



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES, $3 TO $4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

[166

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892 [480

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes' walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182

To be Let.

TO LET.

"TUSCULUM," MAGAZINE GAP.

Nos. 2, 4, & 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Mr. Au Atack.
"BENFICA," a large TEN ROOMED HOUSE in Robinson Road, with a splendid Tennis Court.
No. 4, PEDDER'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1892. [32

TO LET,

NO. 16, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON,—END HOUSE.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1892. [744

TO LET.

NO. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS,

FIRST FLOOR, No. 1, Blue Buildings.
OFFICES—2nd Floor, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. Dunn, Melbye & Co.)
GODOWN, (under Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Office).
GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap.
Nos. 2 & 2A. STAUNTON STREET (corner of the Old Bailey).
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.
No. 8, WYNDHAM STREET (newly built houses at Lower End of GLENEALY).
"LARKSPUR," RICHMOND ROAD, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1892. [592

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [634

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS
NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf),

SOLE AGENT FOR

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
EXTRA PRIME PORK and BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON,
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET,
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hermoor,
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et Fils finest old BRANDY, COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR THE
TULE LIFE PRESERVER AND RAFT,
Manufactured by the
LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Creolin
Pearson

"Acknowledged by the scientific world as the MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT DEODORISER and GERMICIDE.
Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used by everybody without the slightest apprehension of danger.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1892. [132

THE "MANDARIN" RAZOR.

FOR a most comfortable, remarkably easy, luxurious and delightful shave, use ARBENZ'S celebrated Mandarin Razors, with interchangeable blades, fully warranted. They are the best, most reliable, easiest and cheapest high class Razors known. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials! Can be had direct from the maker, A. ARBENZ, BIRMINGHAM, introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem Air Guns;" or from DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LTD., Chemists and Druggists, Queen's Road, opposite Hongkong Hotel.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL
POWDER AND LOZENGES
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris.

Belloc MODEL OF THE LOZENGES PARIS

It is especially to its eminently absorbent, antiseptic and antiputrific properties that Belloc's Charcoal owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections.

GASTRALGIA	CONSTIPATION
DYSPEPSIA	COLICS
PYROSIS	DIARRHŒA
ACIDITY	DYSENTERY
DIFFICULT DIGESTION	CHOLERINE
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH	

Detailed instructions accompany each bottle, powder and box of lozenges.

To be had in Pots, 1/, FRANCS, 1.25, and 2.50.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LTD.

Intimations.



FOLLET'S SYRUP

suppresses the pains or insomnia caused by Neuralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climat, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.

« It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach. »

(Formulary of professor BOUCHARDAT).

Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the Firm of L. Frere, 19, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtained the highest recompense, a gold medal, at the International Exhibition of Sydney, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-VELOUTÉ SOAP



The best and softest soap
L. LEGRAND'S
ORIZA PERFUMERY
Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL
11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris
TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China Saturday, 20th August.
Peru Thursday, 8th Sept.
City of Rio de Janeiro...Thursday, 29th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 20th August, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O...	$225.00
To Liverpool and London.....	325.00
To Paris and Bremen.....	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 day Tickets.	Continuous Trip Tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.....	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn	292.90	
Chicago, Ill.....	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.30	301.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.25	304.20
Detroit, Mich	304.95	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio	306.55	305.00
Toronto, Canada.....	309.95	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn	310.25	307.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.90	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn.....	319.75	312.50
New York.....	319.75	315.00
Boston, Mass	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months	$337.50
12 months	$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States; *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th July 1892 [1

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [633

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic Saturday, 30th July.
Belgic Tuesday, 30th August.
Oceanic Tuesday, 20th Sept.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O...	$225.00
To Liverpool and London	325.00
To Paris and Bremen.....	345.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....	335 00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 day Tickets.	Continuous Trip Tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.....	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn	292.90	
Chicago, Ill.....	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.30	301.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.25	304.20
Detroit, Mich	304.95	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio	306.55	305.00
Toronto, Canada.....	309.95	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn	310.25	307.00
Niagara Fall, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.90	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn.....	319.75	312.50
New York.....	319.75	315.00
Boston, Mass	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

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Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months	$337.50
12 months	$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1892. [2

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [991

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of Japan | Saturday... | July 30th.
Empress of China | Saturday... | August 20th.
Empress of India. | Saturday... | Sept. 10th.

THE R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"
Lieutenant Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., Commander, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *viâ* SHANGHAI, KOBE INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	Single Way Fares.	Prepaid return.- 4 mos.	12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, B.C.....	225	338	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.....			
Portland, Ore., San Francisco....			
Banff Calgary, Alba	255	383	447
Winnipeg, Man	275	413	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn	285	428	499
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo	295	443	517
Milwaukee, Wis			
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.....			
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.....	305	458	534
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y...			
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.....			
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.....			
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.....	310	465	543
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.....			
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.			
Liverpool and London via Liverpool	325	575	650
Paris, via Liverpool and London.....	345		
Havre, via Liverpool	335	500	
Bremen, "	345		
Hamburg, "	335		

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 9th July 1892 [3

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Phra Nang..... | Saturday... | July 30th.
Victoria | Saturday... | August 20th.
A Steamer | Saturday... | September 3rd.

AND THEREAFTER THE PERMANENT SERVICE OF THE COMPANY'S REGULAR STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"PHRA NANG,"

Captain Watton, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *viâ* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be, in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad Tacoma, Wash,

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1892. [510

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [9

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